His Life and Character-A Record that No one will Entry.

From Charleston News and Charier.

Of the early life of C. C. Bowen little is known. By his own account he was born in Providence, Rhode Island, and came South when quite young. He went first to Angusta, Ga., and from that point wandered from place to place in Georgia and Florida as a mechanic in search of work. When work failed he gambled, and he admitted that he had played fare "on both sides of the table." In February, 1860, he went to Lee County, Georgia, where, it appears, he remained up to the apring of 1862, during which time he was angaged in farming. Is 1802 he entered the Confederate service at Savannah, Ga., in a company called "The Partisan Rangers," and in the early part of May, 1862, went irto camp with the command, upon the organization of was at one time mustered ninety few months later to form that point was a company called "The Partisan Rangers," and in the early part of May, 1862, went irto camp with the command, upon the organization of was elected third lieutenant. The company after remaining at Savannah some time mustered ninety five men, and was attached to the battalion commanded by Col. Wm. Parker White, the officer whose assassination Bowen was afterwards charged with instigating. The command came to Charleston in National Charleston in the command are not charleston in the command, and the carty in the State were not fully represented the State in Daddy Cain's church on Calhonn and was attached to the battalion commanded by Col. Wm. Parker White, the officer whose assassination Bowen was afterwards charged with instigating. The command came to Charleston in was arrested at the instance of the Bu the command, upon the organization of which he was elected third lieutenant. The company after remaining at Savannah some time mustered ninety-five men, and was attached to the battalion commanded by Col. Wm. Parker White, the officer whose assassination Bowen was afterwards charged with instigating. The command came to Charleston in January, 1853, Bowen being at that time the only commissioned officer of the company, the others having resigned. Col. White requested him to consent to the appointment of new officers, which Bowen declined. The command left Charleston in April, 1863, and went into camp at Waccamaw Neck. Bowen obtained leave of absence and went to Savannah and did not return until September, after his leave of absence and went to company, which was Company D. Twenty-first Georgia Battalion of Cavalry. He was court-martialed on three charges, as follows: 1st, Conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman, the specification being that he had altered his leave of absence and changed the dates for the purpose of obtaining his pay in Savannah; 2d. Breaking his arrest; and 3d. Conduct prejudicial to good order and military discipline. He was convicted of all the charges and specifications and dismissed from the service. Shortly after this occurrence, Col. White was assassinated near the service. Shortly after this occurrence, Col. White was assassinated near the service. Shortly after this occurrence, Col. White was assassinated near the service. Shortly after this occurrence, Col. White was assassinated near the service. Shortly after this occurrence, Col. White was assassinated near the service. Shortly after this occurrence, Col. White was assassinated near the service. Shortly after this occurrence, Col. White was assassinated near the service of the control of the specifications and dismissed from the service. Shortly after this occurrence, Col. White was assassinated near the camp in Georgetown County. According to Bowen's statement, after his dismissai from the service he went to Columbia on the 3d of March, 1804, and remained there five or six days. Then he went to Augusta, where he remained a few days, after which he came to Charleston, where he was arrested on the charge of having murdered Col. White. He was incarcerated in the Orphanhouse and subsequently in the Jail, where he remained until the evacuation of the city. Concerning the assassination of missai from the service he went to Columbia on the Sd of March, 1804, and remained there five or six days. Then he went to Augusta, where he remained a few days, after which he came to Charleston, where he was arrested on the charge of having nurdered Col. White. Ho was incarcerated in the Orphanhouse and subsequently in the Jail, where he remained until the evacuation of the city. Concerning the essassination of Col. White it was shown that Eli G. Grimes, a man who used to work for Bowen in Lee County, Georgia, and who had subsequently joined Bowen's company, had committed the deed. Grimes at settlied that he had shot Col. White by "Capt. Bowen's orders." The witness described minutely the crime in all its details. He said Bowen came to him about 300 yards from the camp at Waccamaw; carried him into a thick wood to a place where he (Bowen) had cut out an opening with a kinle, and told him to place himself there in the clearing and shoot Col. White when he passed along the road on ricited featy. The witness said that he had secreted himself there and that Col. White when he passed along the road on ricited featy. The witness said that he had secreted himself there and that Col. White when he passed along the road on ricited that the said secreted himself there and that Col. White when he passed along the road on ricited featy. The witness said that he had secreted himself there and that Col. White he did not attempt to shoot him: that Yowen kept abusing him and urgicy him to kill White, and that he had deep the said the passed along the road on ricited that the lock off his gui and had broken the mainspring, and Bowen had been are abar to shoot Col. White, he (Grimes) had taken the had secreted him near a bar to shoot Col. White he feel of the rice and that four he had carried him to other places to do the said the he had secreted himself there and that four he had secreted himself band to shoot Col. White, he (Grimes) had taken the lock off his gun and had broken the mainspring, and Bowen had cursed him for his seeming carelessness, and remarked that it was d—d strange that the main-spring had broken just at that time. A few days before the shooting Bowen had told him that he (Bowen) was going to Charleston, and would be back in a few days; that when he got back he would be in command of the company, and that if he (Grimes) did not kill Col. White before he (Bowen) came back, he would never see home. Bowen hen gave him a gun which he, Bowen, loaded himself. Grimes stated that on the night of the murder he went

Bowen, loaded himself. Grimes stated that on the night of the murder he went to Col. White's quatters fired through the weatherboarding, and throwing the gun in the ditch ran off back to his camp. He was subsequently arrested and confessed the shooting to Col. White before that officer died, and gave the evidence which led to the arrest of Bowen on the charge of having instigated the murder. Both Bow, a and Grimes were under arrest for nated when the Federal forces occupied Charleston. occupied Charleston.

The above facts were vaguely know The above incas were vaguely known during the ten years immediately following the war, and were frequently referred to by this journal. Emboldened by his official station and political influence, as well as by his long immunity from arrest in April, 1875, Sheriff Bowen instituted a criminal prosecution for libel against the proprietors of the News and Courier for the publication of articles charging him with the crime of murder. The trial was, probably, the most dramatic and exciting that has ever taken place in and exciting that has ever taken place in a Charleston court. Grimes, the only witness who could substantiate and justify the obnexious publications, had not been heard of for years and nebody knew his whereabouts, and Bowen and his counsel, Messrs, Corbin and Buttz, were considered that the proprieties of the News and Courier would be convicted. At the critical moment, however, and to the utter constantial of the prosecu-

At the critical moment, however, and to the utter consternation of the prosecution, Grimes himself appeared in court and took the stand, repeating with great exactness of detail his testimony of ten years before, and pointing out Bowen, in the hushed and crowded court room, as the man who had compelled him by abuse and threats to fire the shot that killed Col. White. The defense was managed with great skill by the counsel for the News and Courier, consisting of Mr. H. A. M. Smith, Major W. H. Brawiey and Messat. Porter & Conner. The part of failed to agree, one of their number being a nenomman of Bowen; but the vote stood 11 to 1 in favor of acquittal,

as a triumphant vindication of the New and Courier.

arbsequent collapse of the Confederacy dates the strange political exceer of C. C. Bowen. After his release from jail he disappeared for a short time, but he soon came to the surface in the new order of things brought about when "the Union came in." The Freedman's Bureau afforded him an opportunity to ingratiate himself in the affections of the newly found necroes, which he was not above.

From the fall of Charleston and the

afforded him an opportunity to ingratiste himself in the affections of the newly freed negroes, which he was not alow to grasp. A few months after the occupation of Charleston and the establishment of the provest courts here he opened an office on the south side of George street, next west of the American Hotel. The freedmen were in constant broils and troubles, and Howen found a lucrative practice in the Provest courts, of which

imprisonment. He remained in jail, however, but a short time, when he was pardoned by President Grant.

Immediately after his release he returned to Charleston and began to make war upon Governor Scott, who had been instrumental in defauting him in the war upon Governor Scott, who had been instrumental in defeating him in the Bowen-DeLarge contest. By his order, J. J. Hardy, a colored member of the Legislature, resigned and he was elected in his place. He went to Columbia, procured an investigation (the Dennis-Hurley committee) and moved for an impeachment of Scott. The latter, however, at that time, had control of the treatury: the investigators were burglet. treasury; the investigators were bought ov r and the impeachment fell to the

was produced, written by Bowen, and

was produced, written by Bowen, and offering the Parks woman one thousand dollars if she would consent to a divorce. One of the trials at Washington resulted in a mistrial; on the second he was convicted, and was sentenced to fine and

After serving out Hardy's term in the After serving out Hardy's term in the Legislature he returned to Charleston, and in 1872 was nominated for sheriff against E. W. M. Mackey. The fight was a close one, the Bowen faction winning by between 500 and 600 votes. The Y ckey faction contested the election before the board of State canvassers, but at that time John J. Patterson had his eyes directed to the United States Senate. Bowen saw the situation and at ate. Bowen saw the situation and at once made a bargain by which his delegation to the Legislature were to vote for Patterson for the United States Senate Patterson for the United States Senate, and the board of State canvassers being Patterson's friends, decided the contest in No. 1's favor. The delegation to the Legislature faithfully carried out their share of the contract by voting for Patterson, and elected him to the United States Senate. States Senate. In 1876 the organization of the

Straightout Democracy healed the breach in the Republican ranks in Charleston County. The Bowen and Mackey fac-tions, who had fought each other so long tions, who had fought each other so long and bitterly, coalesced and Bowen was unanimously renominated for Sheriff and Mackey for Congress. Hampton was elected and with his election came the speedy downfall of Republicanism in the

ounty election.

He took a prominent part in the me He took a prominent part in the municipal elections, although he only served one term as an alderman. In the municipal election of 1878, it will be remembered that the Bowen and Mackey factions, after a bitter contest, united on George I. Cunningham, and it was in that election that Bowen brought over three hundred sieg: as from Edisto Island on the very day of the election and voted them all over the city. He was elected alderman on the Canningham ticket, and serve? for two years.

alderman on the Chantingham ticket, and server for two years.

In the municipal election of 1875 he again separated his forces from those of Mackey and supported Gen. John A. Wagener for the Mayorality, but was defeated.

They held a convention, the first Ropublical inso Convention ever held in the State, in Daddy Cain's church on Calbour, is street, but as the other sections of the State were not fully represented it was adjourned and another was held a few months later in Columbia. In the interval between these two conventions Bower and instance of the Bureau, popon a charge of having sold some cotton belonging to freedmen on one of the islands and refusing to pay over the proceeds. He was incarcerated in Casel influence with the blacks, although at that time just in its incipiency, stood him in good stead. A collection was taken up among them and sufficient money or raised to defray the expenses of conducting his defence. Some sort of compromize was effected and the affair blew over, Bowen having been released after a brief imprisonment. In 1867 he defend the negroes who led the famous constitutional defence comparatively unknown.

His first and most prominent appearance in political life, however, was as a delegate in the famous Constitutional convention in 1867. He took a prominent appearance in political life, however, was as a delegate in the famous Constitutional convention in 1867. He took a prominent appearance in the famous Constitutional and the unexpired and the vas nominated for the unexpired and the process of the vas nominated for the unexpired a

ice on Lake Erie, which had been broken up by these high winds, got jammed in the river between Buffalo and the Canada side and formed a dam which kept back the waters of Lake Erie."

MADAGASCAR WIDOWS .- Upon the MADAGASCAR WIDOWS.—Upon the death of any man of position or wealth, on the day of the funeral the wife is placed in the bouse, dressed in all her best clothes, and covered with her silver ornaments, of which the Sihanaka wear a considerable quantity. There she remains until the rest of the family return home from the tomb. But as soon remains until the rest of the family return home from the tomb. But as soon as they enter the house they begin to revile her with most abusive language, telling her that her winiana or her fate has been stronger than that of her husband, and that she is virtually the cause of his death. Then they strip her of her clothes, tearing off with violence the ornaments from her ears and neck and arms: they rive her a coarse cloth a arms; they give her a coarse cloth, a spoon with a broken handle, and a dish with the foot broken off, with which to eat; her hair is dishevelled, and she is covered up with a coarse mat, and under that she remains all day long, and can only leave it at night; and she may not speak to any one who goes into the house. She is not allowed to wash her face or hands, but only the the of the force of hands, but only the the of the force of the coarse. She is not allowed to "hah her face or hands, but only the tips" of her fingers. She endures all this sometimes for a year, or at least for eight months; and even when this was over her time of mourning is not ended for a considerable period; for she is not allowed to go home to her own relations until ahe has been first divorced by her husband's family.

— The independent Republicans in Garfield's own Congressional District declared in a set of resolutions, passed in convention in 1876, "that there is no man to day officially connected with the administration of our National Governadministration of our National Government against whom are justly preferred more and graver charges of corruption than are publicly made and abundantly sustained against James A. Garfield, the present Representative of this Congressional District and the nominee of the Republican Convention for re-election. That since he first entered Congress to this day there is scarcely an instance in State. Bowen, however, was elected Sheriff and served in that capacity till the day of his death. Had he survived, it had been agreed that the party would again unite on him for Sheriff in the county election. which rings and monopolies have been arrayed against the interests of the peo-ple that he has been found active in speech or vote upon the side of the latter, but to almost every case he has been be ready champion of the rings and monop-olies."

There was once another remarkable dog in San Antonio. It knew its measure's step and his habits, and would never bite him. His owner loved him, and said he would not take \$500 for him. One night his owner came home perfectly sober and three hours earlier than usual. The dog, not having been notified of this change in the programme, mistook him change in the programme, mistcok him for an intruder, and bit him in nineteen places. Next day the owner had the dog a clear case of mistaken identity, and the dog had an unpracticed mind.—Gai-

HANCOCK. His Record as a Statean

His Recerd as a Statesman.

In the general shuffle of military commands which was reflected by President Johnson in November, 1867, General Hancock was commissioned as Commander of the Fifth Military District and the Department of the Gulf, with headquarters at New Orleans. The powers of a military commander in the South at that chaotic epoch of reconstruction were large and indefinite. It is one of General Hancock's principal titles to civic renown that he took a statesmanlike view of his powers and responsibilities. His reputation was that of a somewhat stern disciplinariar, but at New Orleans he showed himself superior to the passion for discipline. The wisdom and policy of the legislation under which the South was parcelled out under the rule of several irresponsible military dictators will not now be seriously maintained, but at that time the passions of the South was parcelled out under the rule of several irresponsible military dictators will not now be seriously maintained, but at that time the passions of the Northern States were too violently excited by the contest between President Johnson and Congress to admit of impartial reasoning upon the proper line of demarcation between military and civic powers. The constitutions of ten South ern States had been nullified by Congress and personal liberty was everywhere in jeopardy.

Under these circumstances the advent of General Hancock at New Orleans was marked by the promugation of a document which rang through the South was greeted with delirious enthusia asm as the dawn of a happier day. On taking command at New Orleans Hancock issued his famous "General Orders No. 40," the text of which is as follows:

"HEADQUARTERS 5TH MILITARE, DIET," "NEW ORLEANS, La., Nov. 29, 1867."

"Headquarters 5th Military Dist,
"New Orleans, La., Nov. 29, 1867.
"I. In accordance with General Orders
No. 81, Headquarters of the Army, Adjutant General's Office, Washington, D.
C., August 27, 1867, Major General W. 8.
Hancock, hereby assumes commended. Hancock hereby assumes command of the Fifth Military district and of the department composed of the States of Louisiana and Texas.

the most efficient under existing circum-

"In war it is indispensable to repel force "In war it is indispensable to repel force by force and overthrow and destroy opposition to lawful authority. But when incurrectionary force has been overthrown and peace established, and the civil authorities are ready and willing to perform their duties, the military power should cease to lead, and the civil administration resume its natural and rightful dominion. Solemuly impressed with these views, the General announces that the great principles of American liberty still are the lawful inheritance of this people, and ever should be. The right of trial by jury, the habeas corpus, the liberty of the press, the freedom of speech and the natural rights of persons and the rights of property must be preserved.

preserved.

"Free institutions, while they are essential to the prosperity and happiness of the people, always furnish the strongest inducements to peace and order. Crimes and offences committed in this district must be referred to the consideration and indepented to the consideration and the consideration an district must be referred to the consideration and judgment of the regular civil tribunals, and those tribunals, will be supported in their lawful jurisdiction.

"Should there be violations of existing laws which are not inquired into by the civil magistrates, or should failures in the administration of justice by the

courts be complained of, the cases will be reported to these headquarters, when sur's orders will be made as may be decimed necessary.

"While the General thus indicates his

purpose to respect the liberties of the people he wishes all to understand that armed insurrections or forcible resistance to the law will be instantly suppressed

"By command of Major General W. S. Hancock, "W. G. MITCHELL.

Brevet Lieutenant Colonel, Acting Assistant Adjutant General. On March 9, 1868, General Hancock supplemented this order by his long, able and justly celebrated letter to Gov-ernor Pease, of Texas, from which the following extracts will now be read with revived interest:—"It is rather more than hinted in your letter that there is no local State government in Texas and no local saws outside of the acts of Con-gress which I ought to respect, and that I should undertake to protect the rights of persons and property in my own way and in an arbitrary manner. If such be your meaning I am compelled to cutter with you. After the abolition of slavery with you. After the abolition of slavery (an event which I hope no one now regrets) the laws of Louisiana and Texas existing prior to the rebellion, not in conflict with the acts of Congress, comprised a vest system of jurisprudence, both civil and criminal. It required not volumes only, but libraries to con-tain them. They laid down principles and precedents for ascertaining the rights and adjusting the controversies of men in adjusting the controversies of men in every conceivable case. They were the creations of great and good and learned men, who had labored in their day for their kind and gone down to the grave long before our recent troubles, leaving their works an inestimable legacy to the their works an inestimable legacy to the human race. These laws, as I am informed, connected the civilizations of past and present ages, and testified of the justice, wisdom, humanity and patriotism of more than one nation, through whose records they descended to the present people of these States. I am satisfied, from representations of persons competent to judge, they are as perfect a system of laws as may be found elsewhere, and better suited than any other to the condition of this people. any other to the condition of this people, for by them they have long been governed. Why should it be supposed Coned. Why should it be supposed Cou-gress has abolished these laws? Why should any one wish to abolish them? They have committed no treason; nor are hostile to the United States; nor on them, as on a foundation of rock, reposes almost the entire superstruction of
social order in these two States. Annul

social order in these two States. Annulation code of local laws and there would be no longer any rights, either of person or property, here. Abolish the local tribunals made to execute them, and you would virtually annul the laws, except in reference to the very few cases cognizable in the federal courts. Let us, for a moment, suppose the local civil code annulled; and that I am left, as Commander of the Fifth Military District, the sole fountain of law and justice. This is the position in which you would place me.

"I am now to protect all rights and regress all wrongs? How is it possible for me to do it? Innumerable questions arise, of which I am not only ignorant, but to the solution of which a milltary court is entirely unfitted. One would establish a will, another a deed; or the question is one of succession, or

partmarship, or descent. or trust; a suit of ejectment or claim to chattels, or the application may relate to robbery, theft, areon or murder. How sm I to take the

at length were dug out of the ruins—
again to be regarded as priceless treasure."

These two great papers may be said to
form the platform of General Hancock.
As such they were accepted by the
democracy of 1868, and their author was
prominent among the candidates for the
Presidential nomination at the Convention of that year. Of course it was not
to be expected that he should long
retain command at New Orleans, and he
himself plied to be relieved February
27, 1868, his course having brought him
into conflict with Congress and with the
General of the Army. His request was
granted March 16, 1868, and he was
sonttly afterward sent into exile as
commander of the military division of
Dakota, where he remained three years
—1869-72. In 1872 he was appointed
commander of the military division of
the Atlantic, with headquarters in New
York city, where he has since resided.
This appointment, made upon the death
of General Meade, was creditable to
President Grant, since, unfortunately
he was not on speaking terms wha
General Hancock. The democratic
nomination for Governor of Pennsylvania was tendered him in 1869, but
declined. He was again a prominent
candidate for the Presidential nomination at Baltimore in 1872. General
Hancock was married in Et. Louis in
1856 to Miss Elmira Russell. He has
had two children. One of them, Miss
Ada Elizabeth Hancock, a young lady of
great promise, died in New York at the
age of eighteen years. The only surviving child, Eusvell Hancock has justly
won the sobriquet of "the Superb." He
is the beau ideal of the gallant soldier,
tall, shapely, blonde, with clear blue
eyes full of theaning and decision. He
is a knight sans peur et sans reproche,
gentle to his associates, kindly and
genfal to subordinates yet research of

eyes full of theaning and decision. He is a knight sans peur et sans reproche, gentle to his associates, kindly and genial to subordinates, yet possessed of an innate dignity with which few would care to trifle. His discipline is plain and direct, his loyalty to superiors unquestioning and unflinching, his devotion to law and justice ingrained upon his inmost self. The democracy is to be congratulated upon having made choice of a etsandard bearer whom men of all rarties delight to praise, and in whose hands the rains of government may securely be trusted.

Hancock and the Republicans.

The following letter was handed to the New York World by Mr. Leonard W. Jerome, of New York City, with a request for its publication:

"Major-General Hancock—My DEAR GENERAL: I take the earliest opportunity of the congratulate you upon your nomi-

ty to congratulate you upon your nomination and to assure you, life-long Whig and Reput lican that I am, of my most hearty surjoint. I belong to a very numerous and very staunch old suver-gray Republican family. With one solitary exception, there never was one of them known to vote the Democratic ticket, but I venture to may they will to a man vote for you. They cannot consistently do

otherwise.

"You, sir, embody the views and sentiments in regard to the great questions of the day that we have entertained since the war closed. They to the same that actuated General Grant when he laid actuated General Grant when he laid actuated General Grant when he laid down those liberal terms of surrender to General Lee. They are the same that actuated my poor friend Raymond, when he battled so manfully in the committee of Congress against the savage policy of Thad Stevens. I believe General Grant would support you to-day, did not the exigencies of his situation forbid it. And would support you to-day, did not the exigencies of his situation forbid it. And Henry J. Raymond, were he alive, would support you too, unless the exigencies of the New York Times restrained him. He was compelled at an early day to smether the sentiments he had expressed in the address of the Fhiladelphia Convention, to abandon his career in legislative halls and to change the tone of the Times or, as Mr. Jones, our basiness manager and partner, insisted, the paper would be ruined. (I believe I offered to pay the damages at the time, but that was considered impracticable.) It was a bitter pill, but it had to be swallowed. Thad Stevens had succeeded through Congress which misrapresented the country in engrafting his policy upon the Republican party. And though disgusted, it was a statened upon them and there was no way of getting rid of it. Thus for years a vast number of us, good Republicans, have been compelled to be helpless supporters of a policy we believe to be the very worst that could be devised. An opportunity is presented us now for the first time with any show of success to vote, in accordance with our conditions, and it am sure we shall do it most joyfully. With great respect and treem, believe me yours faithfully.

— Col. John Forney, of the Philadel-

— Col. John Forney, of the Philadel-phia Progress, who has stuck to the Re-publican party since 1860, declares that the organization has become publican party since 1860, declares that the organization has become so corrupt, ring-ridden and "held by gangs of men, calling themselves Republicans, who not only defy all law to fill their pockets and empty the public coffers, but laugh at the opinions and triumph over the interests of the people, any change will be an improvement. This sentiment is getting to be universal, and the complications in national politics only add to the new responsibilities of the voter in local affairs." Gasfield, the bribe aker, and Arthur, the ring-master, we take it. can Arthur, the riog-master, we take it, not be very dear to Forney's heart, gives signs 6, rebellion.

No HOGHTAL NEEDED .- No palatia shat Hop Bitters will do or cure, as the tell their own story by their certain and absolute sures at home.—New York independent,

A delay paper mentioning the receipt of a telegram from the revenue collector at Atlanta by the treasury department in Washington, representing, that, while raiding illicit stills in Campbell County, Ga., his posse was fired upon by moon shiners. An Associated Press dispatch said, however, that a party of young men were passing in the read, and the revenue posses fired upon them, mortally wounding two. They were not meonshiners, and were unarmed. In this connection the following letter from Blairsville, Ga., to the Atlanta Constitution, will be of interest:

Union County has been the principal source of complaint let he recent revenue troubles. Here the operations of armed posses have been not active, and here have been found the most conclusive evidences that the policy pursued by revenue officials is wrong in principle and hard in practice. These facts were amply attested by the proceedings in the commissioner's court last week. A half dozen citizens had been brought here for a use-less trial, on warrants sworn out by one J. J. Chesser: Chesser served his term in the Penitentiary for larceny, and then moved to Union County, where he joined the church. He was soon expelled for lying and gambling, and fied the county to escape arrest for forgery. It seems that he gratified many personal spites before he left by suing out warrants indiscriminately against the citizens of the county. In cach case he would furnish the names of nearest neighbors as wit nesses. It happened that these warrants—and twenty were sworn out on Chesser's oath—were nearly every one for persons in Oceatoe district of this county, where some of the revenue alarmists say no man's life is safe. Raid after raid had gone through this district, but most of the accused were still at large. After the appointment of a commissioner for this county, where some of the revenue alarmists say no man's life is safe. Raid after raid had gone through the some of the secured that they could have hearing, and have have done was thus peacefully accomplished in a

resistance to the single deputies of the marshal who have performed their duty without the posse. In the mean time the scores of mounted armed men employed in the service of this and adjoir up counties here been marshall results. we been moving around, have really done nothing. The expense to the government has been about \$200

After one has taken a tour of the counties north of the Blue Ridge, and carefully observed all that such a trip brings to his notice, it is hard for him to believe that he has been through a region which has been declared in efficial reports to be in a state of armed resistance to the authority of the United States. Everywhere farmers are planting their rocky fields; everywhere people are hospitable and kind. The only arms one sees are the carbines of revenue posses, and the search for any show of resistance to authority results in a dead failure.

Illicit distilling has been a curse to these counties. It has caused the arrest of hundreds of citizens. The guilty have been punished, but they have involved the innocent in the consequences of their conding. The farmers there live ca small plantations, which are literally locked in on all sides. Communication with the outside world is almost impossible. They raise a few hogs, a little wheat, and make the bulk of their crop in corn. There is no market near them, and when the year's accounts are cast up they find

There is no market near them, and when the year's accounts are cast up they find themselves with enough meat and bread to live on, but without a cent of money. to live on, but without a cent of money. If they have made a surplus of meat or grain, there is no market for it around them, and if they haul it sixty or eighty miles over the mountain roads to the railroad, it will be a losing business. They can easily make a hundred bushels of the finest Irish potatoes in the worldon the rich mountain soil, but there is no way of cetting them out. It was just no way of getting them out. It was just this state of things which engendered the unfortunate practice of illicit distilling. There is among most of these people that spirit of mountain independence which believes that a man has a right to do pretty much what he pleases. They have always heartily di-liked the law imposing a revenue of ninety cents a gallon on whiskey, agreeing with Mr. Stephens that a farmer should have the same right to boil his corn into "sweet nash" as to boil it into hominy. Dis-illation opened the way for supplying heir own wants, and also for making a their own wants, and also for making a little spars change. It became common in the years first succeeding the war, when there was a demoralization in the administration of the law. Then many of the offenders could honestly plead ignorance, and the first attempt to suppress moonshining in Georgia caught many a man who honestly believed that he had a right to make "a little licker."

There is no denial of the fact that the revenue laws are unpopular. For this There is no denial of the fact that the revenue laws are unpopular. For this reason they should have been carefully enforced from the start. It has seemed, however, to be the policy of most of the officers directing the enforcement of these laws to terrify the people into obedience. This is the secret of all the trouble. Such a policy has led to gross outrages upon person and property, to a disregard of the authority of the State to protect its difficulty, to the frequent employment of desperate and unworthy men as deputies, and to the consequent feeling among the people that what was called law was in reality appreciation. Besides this, it econot that Georgia has had an undue share of acousation. The amount of illicit whiskey made in this State is very much less than is generally supposed. The whisky frauds of St. Louis and other cities make the sins of Georgia means all the consequent in the state is the interest of the consequent feeling and the second that is generally supposed. The whisky frauds of St. Louis and other cities make the sins of Georgia means all the consequent in the state is the consequent feeling and the cities make the sins of Georgia means and there cities make the sins of Georgia means all the consequent feeling and the cities make the sins of Georgia means and the cities make the sins of Georgia means and the cities make the sins of Georgia means and the cities make the sins of Georgia means and the cities and citi

the enemy of a community which has suffered so much by such sins as he is community. This country has been blessed in many respects. Its magnificent scenery; its fertile valleys, in which vegotation grows with almost trepical luxuriance; its alimate, blessed with the ever fresh breath of mountain breazes and beyond the reach of all spidemics, an combine to make its future bright with promise. Its mineral wealth can only be guessed by the results of slight development. These justify the opinion that there is not on this fontianent a region richer in deposits of geld, copper, and a dozen other precious secrets of the ar l. The people, as a rule, are kind, and a intelligent saths masses of any population I have ever noticed. There seems to be in their dealing a soft of primitive virtue which has long since fied from more populous regions of the State. They leave their sloors of the state. They are liberal in their dealing is soft of theft. They are liberal in their dealing is soft of theft. They are liberal in their dealing is soft of theft. They are liberal in their dealing is soft of theft. They are liberal in their dealing is soft of theft. They are liberal in their dealing is soft of the first of the first

## The Loss of the Seawanhaka.

All of the New York papers come filled with accounts of the burning of the Steamer Seawankaka on Monday night. Only ten bodies have been recovered, but some forty persons are missing, and supposed to be either drowned or burned. The Seawankaka steamed out from her pier, 24 East River, at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon. On her decks were unany passengers bound for Sea Clim, Sand's Point, Gien Cove, Roslyn, and other points on Long Island. She touched, at the foot of East Thirty-third street, where she received other passengers, but it is not thought that when the left the foot of Thirty-third street, where she received other passengers, but it is not thought that when the left the foot of Thirty-third street she had on board more than three hundred. Among them were ranny merchants and other business men, going to their summer residences on Long Island. Many of these persons had their families with them. A glance at the passengers showed that they were, for the most parts, well to-do city or country people. Among them were several gentilement in business circles or to their professions.

The weather was so warm that a large

The weather was so warm that a large number sought the forward part of the boat to catch the breeze. That they did so proved to be a very fortunate circumstance. The boat ran pleasantly up past Blackwell's Island. Just as she passed Hallett's Point there was a notification of dauger that is variously described by the passengers. Some say there was an explosion which they falt and heard.—Others ser that there was a strange lifting of the deck as if by a gentle pressure, followed by a hissing noise as if steam were escaping. All agree, however, that a few moments afterward flames were seen in the neighborhood of the engine room. There flames arose the engine room. There flames arose like magic, and quickly formed an impassable barrier between the fore and after parts of the boat. Whatever may have been the cause of the explosion, if there was one, it is certain that the boilers remained intact for the wheels kept moving. The Captain Charles P. Smith, decided at once that it would be useless to try to fight the fames. He did not even quit the pilot house to make an inspection of the danger. Apparently, he replied on the report of his engineer. Less than half a mile ahead of him was a low-lying marshy islend, called Less than half a mile ahead of him wa a low-lying marshy island, called Sunken Mesdows. Captain Smith the lieved he could rely on his unattended boilers and engines to push him forward upon this island. He kept the bost headed to the mearest point of the marsh the dames nearly under him. He leant t' shrieks of his passengers, but to his mind there was but one duty. His pilot was not on beard, and he could leave the wheel to no one else. It was critical race with the progress of the free

pilot was not on beard, and he could leave the wheel to no one else. It was a critical race with the progress of the fire, and the fire was gaining. The advance of the boat drove heat, Same and smoke aft. This forced most of these in the atter part of the boat to leap into the water. Some of these swam to Ward's Island, which is nearly opposite, but a little above Hallett's Point. Those who were in the fore part of the boat were able to remain longer, and most of these did not leap into the water until the prow of the burning vessel was driven forty feet up on to Suuken Meadows. Then Captain Smith, terribly burned, hurried from the litt house, and assisted women and children down to the land, and alcod others who had leaped into the water to reach the shore. Many vere sees to drown. How many were lost cannot be closely estimated. It could not have been less than twenty, and it was probably not more than seventy-five.

Capt. Smith says: "I can remember only that we were opposite the entrance to Little Hell Gate at about \$1.00, whole I heard a dull, heavy explosion, and felt a strong jar under me. I was in the pilot house at the wheel with an assistant. Almost as soon as I felt the jet fire burst through the hurricane dack and spread like a train of gunpowder trokward and forward. The passengers began to ruit wildly to and fro on the lower decks, and I shouted to them to be quiet, and all would yet be well, But the fiames spread and the passengers

ower decks, and I should to them to be quiet, and all would yet be well. But the flames spread and the passengers became more excited. We were at the point of the Eunken Meadows, nearly opposite Randall's Laland. I might have turned the Semunkaka's head toward the shore of the Island, but I did the the shore of the Island, but I into turned the Scattenhala's head toward the shore of the Island, but I felt that the culy place where I could possibly beau! the Stattenhala with surely was the meadown. I turned the Scattenhala's head straight as a die for the meadown. I held on to the wheel, and tept calling so the passengers below to get forward, if possible, and stick to the boat. But, though I was directing my whole attention to the meadown, looking out for the lowest and marshiss spot. I could see that some of the passengers in their flighs took to the water. Seeing that looke to the water. Seeing that, I redoubled pry arise to all below to zeep as much forward as possible, because the draught made by the boat's motion swept the flames backward. One not to jume overhered. The Seetle not to jume overhered. The Seetle not to jume overhered. The Seetle not to jume overhered as a charm, and awent onward toward the meadows. I picked out the spet where I saw the least lying rowest, and bore down upon the sins of Georgia moonshiners sink into the class type of the special points of the sp

ment, while the backwoodsman has been hauled out of his little mountain hollow, where he may have made ten or fifty gallons of whickey, and he is held up as an example of the terrible power of the saud avant to the beach as were pictors. an example of the terms.

It is useless, however, to example of the New York shore or Manager's past injustice. Is there any hope that these troubles in Georgia will be terminated soon?

It is useless, however, to example of the New York shore or Manager's how ashore, but I soon yound myself kindly hands of the doctors from the shore of the shore of the shore of the doctors from the shore of the doctors from the shore of the sh

Those best acquainted with the subject declare that there is. Public opinion in the mountains is setting more family than ever against all forms of lawlessness. The copie are condemning illicit distilling, and it will not be long before a man suspected of it will be regarded as the enemy of a community which has suffered so much by such sins as he is committing.

This country has been blessed in many respects. Its magnificent secuery; its

— Where to go when short of money
—go to work.
— Hancock is a communicant in the
Episcopal Church.
— Diligence is a fair fortune and industry a good estate.
— The world owes us all a living, but
she is just as hard to collect from as any
other debtor.
— Gen. Hancock is a twip. His twin
brother, Hilary Hancock, is a lawyer at
Minner-colls, Minn.
— Prairie Wolf, an Indian chief, has
just died at the age of 119, from the excessive use of tobacco.
— The biggest sponge ever seen in
New York has secently arrived. It is
eight feet in diameter.
— Benator Wade Hampton has accept-

— Senator Wade Hampton has accepted an invitation to deliver an address at a fair in Lexington, Ky., next autum. — Ex-Senator James A. Bayard, Senator Bayard's lately deceased father, advocated Hancock's nomination in 1863.

— Conover thinks he cap "pull Garfield through" in Florids, but who will pull Conover through?—Boston Hers/d (Ed.)

A small cherry-wood cabinet, made by President Lincoln, fifty years ago, and used, by him as a desk, is owned by a gentleman in Indiana.

"What kind of a conscience have you," asked a chaplain, of a convict in a State prison. "It is as good as new for I have never used it," was the reply.

-- Colonel Fred Grant is represented by the Roston Globe as murmuring monrafully, "Father's gone up and I'm liable to be ordered where there's dan-

- A Peteraburg, Virginia, tobe

— A Petersburg, Virginia, inbacconist has received a contract to furnish the United States array with three hundred thousand pounds of tobacco at filty-two cents a pound.

— "Mr. Smith, father wents to barrow your paper. He only wants to read it." Well, go back and tell your father to send me his supper. Tell him I only want to eat it?"

The man who is curieus to see he the world could get along without hi

into a mill-point and then withdrawing it and locking at the hole.

- They charge fifteen cents for a drink of butternilk at Key West, but as drink of butternilk at Key West, but as

a sort of offset they fling the customer feur dozen oranges and tell him to sand a dray after his banauas. — Small boy rushing in front of young lady wearing rather large poke-bonnet, and staring her full in the face: "You've lost your bet, Charlie; I told yer it wann't an old woman."

— The little boys of Ohio are to be congratulated. Their chances for becoming Presidents of the United States are double those of little boys from other States. Every Ohio colt feels himself a future dark horse.

future dark horse.

— A little boy of four years was sleeping with his brother, when his mother said: "Why, Tommy, you are lying right in the middle of the bed. What will Harry du?" "Well, ma," he replied, "Harry a got both nides."

"Harry's got both sides."

"Harry's got both sides."

"Flon," said Gen. Grant, "thou waggest thy tonges overmuch, and follow not in the footstops of thy father, the silent may. Speech is aliver, but silence is golden, and every time you opened your jawa, you idlot, you discounted on your poor pa's chances."

"Do, do keep away from that window," said he. "But I'm not arraid of the lightning," replied she. "Ab I dear," continued the youth, frantically. "little do you realize how attractive you are." And, having made this appeal, he was able to conduct 'er away.

"Two children were engaged in a dispute at to the relative merits of their respective father. I'm it would be the said, in a tone of tra\_ph: "Well, my paps is the bravest, anyway, he fitted methe war." "Hub, that's nothin," and the war." "Hub, that's nothin," and the war." "Hub, that's nothin," and the disduinful resoluder: "my paps listed three times in one year, and got a bounty every time."

bounty every time."

A man she firmly believes that a second flood will come next November, to cover the whole face of the earth, is building an ark at Helens, Texas. The craft will hold fifty persons, with food for forty nights, and he will take passengers at \$500 Cch. Every other vessel, he explains, will be wrecked.

The managers of the Chicago hatels have been giving the figures showing their receipts during the week of the National Convention. The Palmer House took in \$105,000, the Grand Pacific about \$100,000, the Tremons \$30,000, the Sherman \$37,000. The total sum left in the city by strangers during conventing the city by strangers during conventing the city by strangers during conventions. in the city by cicangers during conven-tion week is thought to have exceeded 1,000. - The Democrate at Washington have

eals,

— The French Forestry Department, according to the Polybiblios, bave sixtyed at the conclusion that farest directly increase the supply of water in their neighborhood. From observations as Dealts